









The Japanese Consul informs us that he received a telegram from Tokyo this afternoon to the following effect:—Enforcement of quarantine at all Japanese ports has been suspended. This information will be welcomed by the shipping companies.

Messrs Bradley & Co. have chartered the steamer Nanshan to Messrs Doddwell, Carrill & Co., for Japanese, to run from Japan to Honolulu, as the Nippon Yusen steamers (which usually make the trip every two months or so) are now too busily engaged. The Nanshan has had her funnel repainted accordingly, and will leave in a few days, under a new Captain. Captain Blackburn is, we regret to hear, unwell, and may not go in the steamer. Mr. W. Ross, lately third engineer of the same steamer, died at the Peak Hospital to-day. The funeral is to-morrow. We believe the cause of death was diarrhoea.

The *Bombay Gazette* in the course of an editorial note on the measures proposed by the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board for the prevention of a recurrence of the plague in Hongkong, supports the suggestion that no basements should be used as a dwelling-house and that no ground floor should be used as a dwelling-house until the floor is cleared and re-made to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board. Our contemporary says if this were done in India, public health would be much more secure than it is to-day.

By the steamer *Nanchang*, which arrived here on Sunday from Chefoo, we learn that when she left there were twenty-five Chinese prisoners on board the British cruiser *Archer*. It is asserted that the Chinese were taken as prisoners of war on board a Japanese cruiser, and that Admiral Sir E. Fremantle demanded that they should be handed over to him, as there were rumours that the prisoners were being tortured by the Japanese. The Japanese at first refused to hand them over, whereupon the British Admiral threatened to enforce his demand. The Japanese then complied. Admiral Fremantle is alleged to have sought to obtain from Li Hung Chang a guarantee that these twenty-five men would not be allowed to take part in further hostilities, but Li Hung Chang refused to give the guarantee. It is reported that the British Minister, who is at present staying in Chefoo, severely reprimanded Admiral Fremantle for interfering; but this must be received for what it is worth.

The *Tonkin* papers give details of the Moukay outrage, but do not in the least corroborate the rumour which seems to have reached Shanghai, that Chinese soldiers had a hand in it. The affair seems, according to the *Independence* and the others, to be merely an aggravated instance of the identical type that has been quite common ever since the French occupied Tonkin; a band of 30 brigands made a night raid on the town, and instead of plain ordinary plunder they undertook a little kidnapping—as they have done half a dozen times in the last few years. They aimed a little higher than usual this time; they tried to carry off M. Chillet or Chillet (not Chiqui as given in the Shanghai papers), the French commissioner of customs at the frontier post of Moukay. He made a plucky resistance, but had hardly got his native guards up and armed when he was shot. Then of course the defence fell to pieces, and the robbers entered the house, took what they could pick up (including Mme. Chillet and her daughter) and escaped before assistance could arrive. It may perhaps be a case of personal vendetta, but it is more likely a plain ordinary raid. It is, in fact, practically impossible for any marching column of Chinese troops to have committed the outrage, for Moukay is a French garrison town, and the attack must have been carefully planned and stealthily executed. A similar affair occurred at Moukay in 1886.

The *Chinese Mail* (Wah Tsai Yat Po) received last night a special telegram from Shanghai, stating that on the 9th instant, Wang Chong-ki, Admiral of the Yangtze Kiang Navy, died at Kiang Ning. Another special telegram from Tsai Nam, capital of Shan Tung, announced the exchange of posts between Li Ping-hung, Governor of Shan Tung, and Pak Yun, Governor of Anhui, as from the 14th instant. Again one of the official telegrams received last night by this same paper intimates that on the report of Censor Tuo Leung, an Imperial Edict was issued on the 10th instant ordering Li Hung Chang not to allow the ex-official Chang Pui-lin, who had been cashiered some years ago for serious offences, to remain any more in his Yamen, as he is reported to have been tampering with official matters, which he has no right to do, and which, while creating adverse criticisms, may cause great harm to the Government. Li Hung Chang is instructed to send him off with all possible haste, to his native place, as ordered since his degradation. It will be remembered that Chang Pui-lin was, at the time of the Peking-China war, made special commissioner with full powers over the land and water forces to resist the French regulars, and he was subsequently degraded for his cowardice and neglect of duty. It has been said that after his degradation he was married to the daughter of Li Hung-chang, but, as we say, he is still the Viceroy's henchman. Thus the powerful atrop has again received a much from the anti-Li cabal in Peking.

La Motte (Paris), referring to the Chinese-Japan war so far as it affects French interests, says: It would be madness to allow ourselves to be dragged, in our own despite and in consequence of doubtful advice, into affairs in which our interests are not directly at stake. In any case to occupy the Pescadore Islands would be the best way to revive at once the embarrasments from which we have so happily escaped.

The *Chinese Mail* (Wah Tsai Yat Po) publishes this morning a proclamation issued by the Chief Justice in Canton, in accordance with instructions from the Throne received by Viceroy Li Han Chang, prohibiting the selling of Manila lottery tickets so as to check the outflow of money into foreign countries. This is an attempt to revive an enactment of ten years ago which has hitherto remained a dead letter prohibiting dealing in Manila lotteries. This proclamation enforces the same form of punishment for dealing in Manila lotteries as the former enactment, tampering and banishment for several years. Rewards are offered to any one arresting, or giving information leading to the arrest of, any infringer of this law. The caution is also given to any one, whether official or common-people, not to receive bribes from or give harbourage to any such dealer, as he will be subjected to the punishment of hanging in the public gaze or otherwise degraded. The proclamation winds up with a bit of gentle advice not to throw away money, which can be applied to useful purposes.

We have received from Mr. Jamsoji N. Tata, Bombay, a small pamphlet entitled 'The War of Freight', which appears to have been sent out broadcast in the interests of Messrs Tata and Sons as opposed to the large shipping companies they have to compete against in the Far East. The covering letter accompanying the pamphlet says:—It is an attempt on the part of Messrs Tata and Sons to state their grievance as temperately as possible, with the view of enabling some benevolent and public-spirited gentleman in the upper and lower houses of Parliament or connected with the Press to take up a question of such vital importance to the Indian Trade. The content is a very unequal one indeed between the powerful P. & O. Company and its allies, the Austrian-Lloyd and the Red Star Line, on the one hand, and Messrs Tata and Sons, on the other—the latter, represented by three of the biggest and most heavily subsidised steamship companies, belonging to three of the most powerful nations of Europe, maintaining, with their able monopoly, and the other side, by a small Indian firm, trying, single-handed, to break it. It rests with you to see that the inequality of the contest is removed, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of justice and fair-play, which distinguishes the British nation, will induce you, by means of questions in Parliament and of notices in the papers, to create a strong public opinion in favour of our cause and to wake the monopolists up to a sense of their duty to help, rather than thwart, our infant venture.

The Sanitary Board will meet to-morrow, the 13th:—

Order of the Day:—Letter from Colonial Secretary concerning the conferring of powers upon the Board for the general inspection of drains.

Extracts from Dr. Lawson's report on the Plague laid before the House of Commons:—'Dr. Ayres told me he had written a letter asking that, in consequence of the rumour he had heard, certain portions of the city should be inspected by the Inspectors of Nuisances, and if any people were buried there, and he would go and see if any were found. None were found.'—This was on May 7. On May 10 I found approximately 20 people lying there (Tung Wah) affected with Plague, all in an advanced stage of the disease. The cases came from Market Street, Tank Lane and Ladder Street.'

In reference to the above extracts Dr. Hartigan, pursuant to notice, will address the following questions to the President:—(a) Who are the Inspectors mentioned? (b) What report, if any, did they send in? (c) Between what hours in which streets was the visitation referred to made?

Agenda:—1. Mortality Returns for week ended 8th September, 1894. 2. Colonial Secretary's letter concerning the construction of Inspection Lairs for cattle. 3. Letter from the Colonial Secretary approving the recommendations of the Board concerning the state of watchmen at the new Sheep and Pig Depots. 4. Surveyor's report upon the drains in the Cantonment. 5. Nos. 25 and 26, Albany Street. (c) Nos. 327-333 (old Nos.), Queen's Road West. Nos. 25-35 (old Nos.), and 38-39 (even Nos.), Second Street. Nos. 25-65 (even Nos.), First Street. Nos. 33-41 (old Nos.), Third Street; and Nos. 33-54 (even Nos.), Third Street. 6. Further report by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon upon the subject of the importation of fresh meat. 6. Applications for new licences and for renewal of licences to keep cattle and swine. 7. Application for licence to keep cows at Wanchai. 8. Letter from the Colonial Secretary and from Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. concerning the existence of insanitary premises in the Sokopou valley. 9. Letter from the Secretary of the Gas Company concerning the drainage arrangements of their premises.

MARSHALLS recently had the 'pleasure' of seeing a group of Chinese actors. It is formed of the players in ordinary of the Emperor of China. The Barnum who presents these Celestial comedians to the playground world of Europe is a Chinese merchant named Chong Beng, who carries on a large trade with Versailles. Contrary to what has been written in many publications about China, the stage women are not boys, but actual women. There are in the Chong Beng company twenty-seven actors and five actresses. They are to tour in Europe.

If you are inclined to underestimate the importance of small things, consider how much insects there is in one fly.

## THE TYPHOON.

The following notice is published from the Observatory:—On the 11th at 4 p.m., Black Ball taken down. At 4.30 p.m., the typhoon appears to have passed into the N.E. part of the Gulf of Tonking. On the 12th at 10.15 a.m., the typhoon is approaching the neighbourhood of Haiphong. At 11.0 a.m., On S. coast, barometer steady. Moderate E. winds. Weather fair to showery.

## TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']  
(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, September 10, 1894.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

It is reported in Shanghai that the Chinese troops are cornered in the North of Corea, and that they are so destitute of supplies that they are forced to eat horses.

## TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.

A convention has been signed to connect the Burmese-Indian and Chinese Telegraph lines.

## THE JAPANESE IN CHINA.

Twelve Japanese women at Newchwang, who were threatened with maltreatment by the Chinese, took refuge on board of the British steamer *Felwing*; a mob surrounded the vessel, but was driven back by the crew. The *Felwing* sailed from Newchwang without taking any cargo.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

## JAPAN ANNEXES SOUTHERN COREA.

SHANGHAI, 11th Sept.

The Japanese proclaim the Southern part of Corea as their new dominion, ordering the Koreans residing there to cut their hair and conform to Japanese custom; but the latter refuse to obey and prefer to fight rather than to submit.

## ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

The Pujiang Squadron of the Chinese Navy is now quite ready to put to sea. The officers, and especially the juniors, are in excellent spirits and anxious to encounter the Japanese ships. The squadron is waiting orders to put to sea.

## THE KOWSHING AFFAIR.

SHANGHAI, September 12, 10.47 a.m.

A Court of Inquiry sitting at Weihaiwei finds it proved that the Japanese opened fire first, on the 25th July, when the *Indo-Chinese* steamer *Kowshing*, employed as a Chinese transport, was sunk with 1500 men on board.

## THE JAPANESE TREATY WITH COREA.

The Korean Minister was forced by the Japanese to sign a treaty to supply the Japanese army in Corea with provisions.

A curious source of wealth is reported by the French Consul at Mengtze, in Upper Tonkin. It lies in wood mines. The wood originally was a pine forest, which the Chinese had cut down. Some of the trees are a yard in diameter. They lie in a slanting direction, and in sandy soils grow close to a depth of about eight yards. As the top branches are well preserved, it is thought the geological conditions which buried them cannot be of very great antiquity. The wood furnished by these timber mines is impracticable, and the Chinese gladly buy it for coffins.

The following bears upon the telegram we published to-night:—Negotiations have for some time been in progress with China to secure the linking up of the telegraph lines which connect the Canton and Yunnan respectively. The Indian system has approached within a few miles of the extreme western frontier of China, while the Chinese wires have been carried as far into Yunnan. There is, probably, a gap of less than 200 miles between the stations, and this could be bridged over in a few months, if the Pekin Government and the London Foreign Office came to an agreement on the point. Then there would be overland communication between India and China, and the cost of telegraph messages between the two countries would be considerably reduced. Both from a commercial and a political point of view it is most desirable that this through line should be completed; but there is likely to be further delay now that China has her hands full with the war in Corea.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes:—The convent of Loigny, near Chartres, has been consecrated by the Pope. The Mother Superior of this convent, Mathilde Marchant, has made a number of proselytes, who have for several years lived together in spite of the Bishop's decrees, and of the Pope himself. These 'sisters' are clairvoyants, and claim to be in direct and daily communication with the Sacred Heart. This divine organ has ordered them to advocate by every means the claim of Napoleon III to the Throne of France. The alleged descendant of Louis XVII. will, as soon as he is King, restore the temporal power to the Holy See. The Sisters of Loigny have been maintained in abundance through the liberality of wealthy believers. The Bishop of Chartres sent to notify the priest's decree of excommunication, which he is to become absolute in a month unless Mother Mathilde and the Sisters break up and make an apology. The Sister who opened the door on seeing the two priests screamed to the other inmates, 'Here comes the Monaco gang,' and slammed the door in the visitors' faces. One of the monks of the house is that Cardinal Monaco la Vallette has requested the Pope, and with a gang of conspiring cardinals commit all manner of iniquity in the name of the Pope. They profess to believe that the Cardinal forged this decree of excommunication, of which they are not going to take any notice. The Vice-General, finding that parody was useless, rolled up his letter and slipped it through a grated window, the inmates loading him with insults from inside.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

We give below, an extract from the report on the plague sent to the *British Medical Journal* on June 21. The description of the Chinese plague Hospital at Kennedy Town, where the benevolent Hongkong Government allowed the Chinese the privilege of treating plague patients according to native ideas, must have formed interesting reading to the medical profession in England, and must have created anything but veneration for the power represented by the flag on which the sun never sets:—

'The doctors were stoned, the inspectors were roughly handled, and the military were called out, but their presence was quite sufficient to check further development of hostilities. One district of the town was condemned, the inhabitants turned out, and the streets washed up with brick and mortar. As usual with all Asiatic, foreign interference in medical treatment was resisted. The Chinese residents in Hongkong are well accustomed to English doctors, and the epidemic was most prevalent was condemned, the inhabitants turned out, and the streets washed up with brick and mortar. As usual with all Asiatic, foreign interference in medical treatment was resisted. The Chinese residents in Hongkong are well accustomed to English doctors, and the epidemic was most prevalent was condemned, the inhabitants turned out, and the streets washed up with brick and mortar. As usual with all Asiatic, foreign interference in medical treatment was resisted. 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## Mails.

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID,  
MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th September,  
1894, at Noon, the Company's S.M.  
YARRA, Commandant, will sail for  
with PASSENGERS, SPECIMENS,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specimens will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted  
in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specimens and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the  
18th September, 1894. (Parcels are not to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1894. 1442

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via  
Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Yokohama, and  
Honolulu) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19,  
at 1 p.m.

China (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, and  
Yokohama) TUESDAY, Oct. 2,  
at 1 p.m.

Peru (via Nagasaki,  
Kobe, and  
Yokohama) SATURDAY, Oct. 20,  
at 1 p.m.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
SAN FRANCISCO, will sail for  
SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI,  
Kobe, YOKOHAMA, and  
HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 19th  
September, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers  
and Freight for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the  
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at  
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed  
to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the  
principal cities of the United States or  
Canada. Rates may be obtained on applica-  
tion.

Passengers holding orders for OVER-  
LAND CITIES in the United States have,  
between San Francisco and Chicago, the  
option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC,  
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC,  
DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other  
direct connecting Railways, and from Chi-  
cago to destination, the choice of direct  
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be  
had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted  
to Missionaries, members of the Navy,  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,  
to European officials in service of China  
and Japan, and to Government officials and  
their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via  
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,  
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,  
Central and South America, by the Com-  
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4  
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel  
Packages will be received at the office until  
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to ports beyond San Francisco  
in the United States, should be sent to the  
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,  
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San  
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 7, Prince Street.

J. B. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 29, 1894. 1400

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Tacoma..... Tuesday (Sept. 26).

Yokohama..... Tuesday (October 16).

Yokohama..... Tuesday (November 6).

Tacoma..... Tuesday (December 11).

Tacoma..... Tuesday (Jan. 1/95).

THE Steamship TACOMA, Captain  
Vernon Parry, sailing at Noon, on  
TUESDAY, 26th September, will proceed  
to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA via  
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOREA and  
YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,  
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United  
States Ports should be in quadruplicate;  
and one copy must be sent forward by the  
steamer to the care of the Freight Agent  
Northern Pacific at Tacoma, Wash.  
Travelers must be sent to our Office with  
address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the  
day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARRILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1894. 1397

## Mails.

STEAM FOR  
CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-  
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-  
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROHILLA, Captain G.  
C. HENNING, R.N.R., carrying Her  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY, TO-MORROW, the 13th  
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and  
Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer  
connects at Bombay with the SUTLEJ,  
which Vessel takes on her Cargo for  
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving  
that port on the 6th OCTOBER, 1894.)

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement)  
will be transhipped at Colombo into a  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will  
be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The  
contents and value of all packages are  
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
H. H. JOSEPH,  
Superintendent.

" & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, September 12, 1894. 1415

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL  
at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and LOOZERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal ports in  
RUSSIA.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th day of Septem-  
ber, 1894, at 3 p.m., the Company's  
Steamship G.H.A. Captain P. BLANCHET,  
carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for  
with PASSENGERS, SPECIMENS,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon, on Monday, the 17th instant.  
Cargo and Specimens will be received on  
board until Noon on TUESDAY, the 18th  
instant, and Parcels will be received at the  
Agency's Office until 3 p.m. on Monday,  
the 17th instant. Contents of Packages are  
required. No Parcel Receipts will be  
signed at less than 50, and Parcels should  
not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measure-  
ment.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 8, 1894. 1453

Intimations.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
13, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, August 18, 1891. 1612

STAINFIELD'S FAMILY HOTEL.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE,  
with every convenience.

Mrs. STAINFIELD,  
1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 30, 1894. 1102

SANTAL-MIDY.

The pure Essence of Santal ob-  
tained by Midy's process from the  
best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY is entirely differ-  
ent from the Santal of the Indian Bazaras,  
is superior to Copaliba, Cubeba, or  
injection, and free from all bad  
smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all de-  
rangements of the urinary organs in either sex  
in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained  
in capsules, each of which  
bears the name "MIDY"  
in black letters, without  
which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of  
imitations.

All other Capsules or mixtures  
contain impurities, resins, oils,  
&c., and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all  
reputable dealers throughout the  
world.

Paris: 8, Rue Vivienne, 8.

For Sale by A. Warner & Co., Chemists.

Intimations.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
13, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, August 18, 1891. 1612

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## Intimations.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES"  
"KEATING'S LOZENGES"  
A Curious Fact about KEATING'S  
COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout  
the world, in any country that can be  
named, you will find them largely sold.  
There is absolutely no remedy that is so  
speedy in giving relief, no certain cure,  
and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH"  
"A TERRIBLE COUGH"  
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feel-  
ings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges  
have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough.  
Since I had the operation of 'tracheotomy' (the same  
as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank  
God, I am still alive), performed at St. Bartholomew's  
Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent  
cough. It was as bad at times that it quite exhausted  
me. The mucus which was very offensive and hard, has  
been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it  
without difficulty—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.  
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it  
appears that the benefits from using Keating's Cough  
Lozenges are innumerable. The operation was a specially  
severe one and was performed by the specialist, Dr.  
J. T. B. B. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since  
the operation the only means of relief has been the use of these  
Lozenges. 89 successful are they that one affords im-  
mediate benefit, and the other affords relief in the case of the  
cure. Inquiries to the nearest Chemist.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.  
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:  
"I should long have been dead, but for your  
Lozenges. They are worth their weight in gold. I will  
gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough re-  
medy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for  
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE  
THROAT, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894. 1894.

SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,  
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN—Comdr. G. A. LEE, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.

EMPEROR OF CHINA—Comdr. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—Comdr. O. P. MARSHALL, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.)  
in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-  
CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there  
daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC  
WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New  
York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and  
the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

Return tickets to various ports (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of  
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